

A Vanished Gland.
Cotton \$1 a Pound.
New Irish Plan.
Think of a 4-Cent Dollar!

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SENATE HEARS STATE OF THE RESERVATIONS

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.
(Copyright, 1919.)

Carry to Paris, the news that they have tried, with interesting results, transplanting interstitial glands at San Quentin Penitentiary, California.

James Thompson, aged twenty-five, was sentenced to five years for burglary. His glands were injured when he was a boy. In consequence his mentality was low. They hanged a man in the prison, and doctors, willing to try anything once, rapidly took the glands from the body just dead and transplanted them in the young burglar. They seemed to do him good, he became cheerful, his brain improved. He was allowed to go on parole. The latest news is that he has broken his parole—the interstitial glands have carried him the Lord knows where.

The once Kaiser has just finished saving his 12,000th log. As regards the Kaiser, that isn't important, for he is a part of past history. But it is important news as regards middle-aged men generally. They would not die so early if they would all saw logs for a while each day, or do some other kind of work compelling them to exercise the muscles across the abdomen and agitate the many yards of internal piping that they carry with them.

Man descends from quadrupeds that used to bend over. If he stops bending over for too long, he doesn't last.

As the former Kaiser finishes his twelve thousandth log, the Carnegie Endowment Institution publishes a volume on "Direct and Indirect Cost of the War," telling how much in dollars the Hohenzollern gentleman and his ambition cost the world.

A little over three hundred and thirty-one thousand millions is the total. If Colonel Fellows were alive he would say once more, "I don't believe there is more money as that in the world."

The Carnegie concern figures loss in cash, loss in men, and indirect loss.

A man of Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Serbia, etc., is valued at \$3,000. A man in the United States at \$1,720. That seems a low valuation for the man in the United States. A machine that can average earnings of \$5 a day, fifteen hundred dollars a year, ought to be worth more than five thousand dollars.

A healthy slave before the war was worth a thousand dollars.

At Jackson, Miss., yesterday a bale of cotton sold for \$1 a pound. Only a little while ago the papers were urging American citizens to prove their patriotism and to help out the cotton growers by buying a bale of cotton at ten cents a pound.

The English plan for Ireland is two legislatures and one senate, one legislature presumably to represent the Protestant north, another to represent the Catholic south, and the senate to sit in the middle of the "teeter tauter" to keep the balance.

GARFIELD DELIVERS ULTIMATUM TO MEN AND MINE OWNERS

An ultimatum was read to miners and operators by Fuel Administrator Garfield today.

Declaring the public interest to be the "paramount issue" in the coal strike, he warned against any attempt to foist excessive prices on the public.

The people of the country, said Garfield, in addressing the conference of miners and operators, will not see labor deprived of its just dues, nor force a loss upon the men who have invested their money in the mines.

Present Conditions Intolerable.

He then pointed to the coal famine confronting industry and the general public, and declared it was unthinkable that present conditions should continue. He refused to commit himself on the point as to whether the government will permit any increase in coal prices, in case miners got wage raises.

"I know," he asked repeatedly two questions, said Garfield.

"One of them is: 'Is it true that operators, having got the price of coal to an excessive figure during war times, now propose to keep it there?'"

Garfield said he did not wish to answer this question, adding that the answer rests with this conference.

The figures he gave, he said, were the result of two years' work on the part of the whole staff of the fuel administration. He emphasized that the average for the entire industry. He warned that allowance must be made in comparing the high figures of any individual concern.

Margin, Not a Profit.

The figure of 40 cents a ton, which he referred to as a margin, should not be confused with profit, he said, and added:

"It includes profit, and out of it must be paid the excess profit tax during the whole time when the fuel administration had no time to figure on."

The excess profit tax was upward of 30 cents a ton in 1917, according to Garfield.

"The tax was obviously less in 1918, because of changes in the law," said Garfield.

Garfield also gave other figures. Some of them are:

The average cost of a ton of coal in the United States in 1913 was more than \$1,300,000,000, based on a selling price of \$2.81 per ton.

This year, in 1918, received approximately \$750,000,000, or \$1.50 per ton.

For the general competitive field, whose operators and miners are negotiating, Garfield gave these figures for 1918:

Selling price, \$2.45; cost, \$1.97; margin, 48 cents.

In the last quarter of 1918 conditions were more nearly normal than during the whole year, as a result of the armistice.

I. C. C. GRANTS CENT RAISE TO W. R. E. ON MARYLAND LINES; SIXTY-FIVE CENTS ON BOOKS

The Interstate Commerce Commission today granted permission to the Washington Railway and Electric Company to increase the rate of fare on its Maryland lines from 6 to 7 cents cash fare. It also allowed the company to increase the cost of commutation books, irrespective of cost or locality, by 65 cents.

EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 1.

When citizens of Maryland made written protests to the commission against any raise in fare the commission called a public hearing, which was held last week. For several days the commission has been undecided, and at one time it was intimated several members of the commission favored changing of the entire fare rate and a reworking of the present routes.

The increase was granted, the order states, to the Washington Railway and Electric Company, City and Suburban Electric Company, and Rockville Railway Company (Montgomery county) and the Washington Interurban Railway Company.

The commission granted the Public Utilities Commission the right to make rulings regarding the granting of transfers to interstate riders. It is understood there will be no change in the issuance of transfers.

According to railway officials, the commutation book increase means that the rider must pay an additional cent and one-quarter for each ride to and from the station. The different zones the rider passes through has no effect upon the increased commutation book cost.

The railway company petitioned the commission for permission to file these new rates of tariff about three weeks ago.

When the railway company may put these new rates into effect on December 1. The order provides that the new rates be automatically returned to prevailing rates on and after May 1, 1920.

There will be no tickets issued in Maryland, and in each zone the passenger must pay a 7-cent cash fare, unless provided with a commutation book.

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ARRESTS IN STOCK ROBBERY ARE DUE TO POLICE SAY

With the recovery from two Washington banks of stolen negotiable securities valued approximately at \$105,000, and the expected imminent arrest of another Washingtonian, detectives today declared they had information which will lead to the arrest of the men responsible for the theft and sale of at least \$1,000,000 in bonds and stocks stolen during the past three months from bank and broker messengers employed in Wall street.

One Washingtonian, David W. Sullivan, former saloonkeeper at 12th and E streets northwest, and more recently of the consolidated stock brokerage firm of Sullivan & Co., 1412-14 H street northwest, is under arrest today in New York. He is charged with "criminally receiving two certificates of 100 shares each of the Crucible Steel Company, valued at \$45,000."

Arrested at the Pennsylvania station in New York, by Detective Sgt. Patrick O'Brien, as he left a train from the capital, Sullivan protested his innocence of any connection with the theft of the negotiable securities, although admitting he handled the stocks and bonds for three men in a legitimate financial manner.

Another Washingtonian today is under the surveillance of detectives, and his arrest, with that of others in New York, momentarily is expected. It is expected that this Washingtonian can throw considerable light on the transactions which resulted in the sales in Washington, of the \$105,000 worth of securities which were stolen in New York.

The two stock certificates of the Crucible Steel Company disappeared two months ago with Frank Parrish, manager of H. and W. Smith, 1412-14 H street northwest, and Sullivan & Co. He was to have delivered them to the National Savings and Trust Company, in this city, and the Franklin Trust Company, in Philadelphia.

Winfield D. Williams, said to be a member of a Philadelphia tool company, was arrested at the Raleigh Hotel here last week by Detective Sgt. Patrick O'Brien and Charles Mullen, after he had borrowed \$14,000 of the certificates of 100 shares of the Crucible Steel Company from the National Savings and Trust Company through Ellis Sheetz, Washington candy manufacturer. Williams was charged with bringing stolen property into the District.

Despite Williams' arrest on this charge, Mr. Sheetz, the candy manufacturer, who had been charged with the stolen property at his bank, bailed him out on \$25,000 bonds for a hearing in court.

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KNOX AND SHERMAN DESERT LODGE ON HIS 14 RESERVATION POLICY

A vote on the peace treaty today is possible under the rules, according to Senate parliamentarians. However, as debate progressed it began to look as if discussion of the resolution might delay the vote until tomorrow. On the other hand, it may come at any minute.

"Leave it, or take it, should be, and probably will be, the reply of the Senate to President Wilson's letter today," Senator Edge of New Jersey declared. Edge is one of the mild reservationists.

"The time for compromise has passed, and if the chief executive will not accept the treaty which this body has worked so hard to perfect, he may reject it," Edge added.

"I would resign my seat in the Senate before I would vote for the treaty without the reservation on article X," Senator Lenroot, Wisconsin, declared.

Senator Lodge, republican leader, offered his formal resolution of peace treaty ratification just after the Senate met today.

This resolution contains the preamble and fourteen reservations agreed upon by a majority of the Senate.

Before Lodge presented his resolution, Senator Hitchcock told newspapermen sufficient democratic votes were assured to defeat it, as urged by President Wilson.

Lodge Answers President.

The President wrote to Mr. Hitchcock this morning, recommending defeat of this resolution, saying it nullified and did not ratify the treaty. Lodge in reply made a statement, saying defeat of his resolution would be equivalent to rejection of the treaty.

Lodge gave Hitchcock an opportunity to offer a resolution of unequal ratification before the final vote. Hitchcock asked that instead he be allowed to offer his resolution after the Lodge measure has been voted on, giving as his reason that after the Lodge resolution has been disposed of some senators will be released from pledges.

Hitchcock's fear was that "mild reservationists" on the republican side would vote with Lodge to defeat the Lodge resolution should it be brought up before the Lodge resolution has been voted on.

Tension reached high point here. Senators shouted for a vote, but Smith, Georgia, obtained the floor and began to speak.

Galleries Are Filled.

The final act in the dramatic peace treaty struggle began before packed galleries which commenced filling long before the Senate met.

The crowds, tense and waiting, poured into the chamber to their seats. Scores jammed the halls of the Capitol.

Awaiting word of the Senate action, in the White House at the other end of Pennsylvania avenue, was the President, who was expected to receive the treaty by the long task of framing the treaty in Paris and by the fight to get it ratified by the American Senate.

Senator Smith, democrat, declared he will vote for the Lodge resolution, although not in complete agreement.

"But they are vastly better than the treaty without reservations," he declared. "I dislike to disagree with my party, but I would be faithless to obligations if I failed to support reservations."

Senator Knox, republican, followed Lodge in the announcement that he will vote against the Lodge resolution.

"The treaty as it stands with the reservations imposes obligations on the country which, in my judgment, cannot be imposed under the Constitution," Knox declared.

"The treaty under this conviction would be perjuring my oath to support the Constitution," Knox added.

Lodge Demands Letter Read.

Lodge then ordered the President's letter to Hitchcock read on the floor of the Senate.

"I ask that it be read out of my time before we vote," Lodge explained.

"I think comment is superfluous," Lodge said.

Democrats Plan Course.

The democratic senators, after hearing the President's letter, remained in secret session to plan their course according to the wishes of the chief executive. It is understood that Senator Hitchcock will follow his proposed course of offering a substitute resolution of ratification immediately after the defeat of the Lodge resolution, if it is defeated, and that if the substitute resolution should be defeated further resolutions will be introduced. It is understood that the Senate will not follow the President's wish, Lodge added.

"The Senate has equal power and responsibility with the President in the making of treaties," Mr. Lodge said. "They will not, in my opinion, obey the orders of the President in the making of treaties. It is understood that the Senate will not follow the President's wish, Lodge added.

WOMEN IN ENGLAND DRINK GIN OPENLY

No Sneaking Around to Some "Family Entrance," Boasts Actress Here.

"Who is this Johnny?" demanded Alice Lloyd, the English actress, today when shown a statement by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, charging England's slow progress in the "dry" movement was due to its hard-drinking women.

"So this person says the English women are a hard-drinking lot, fancy that! The poor creature, they drink no more than American women; and who can tell whether they drink as much?"

"The English woman does her drinking openly. She goes into 'pubs,' and orders her bit of gin at the bar, like a man. The American women must sneak to family entrances. Fancy that! You still have your family entrances? All closed? Fancy that!"

"There!" said Alice, triumphantly, when she read Wheeler's statement that much of the material used in propaganda for the eighteenth amendment was gathered by German scientists.

"I knew it—pro-German, all this prohibition rubbish! And what have these Anti-Saloon League persons to say about that? Germany gave you prohibition. She knew what she was doing. I fancy. Took beer away from your working men and women, and now you have strikes and things."

"The English woman gets her champagne very fond of her gin, as fond as the English working man is of his ale. Take it from her, and we would have revolution. We English are different from you Americans. You are governed, we are free."

"Just tell this Wheeler chap England will never go dry. Fancy sending strangers like this 'Pussyfoot' Johnson to take away England's drink. What if we sent over champagne to take away your cigarettes? You wouldn't like it, I fancy."

"When the English woman get after this 'Pussyfoot' chap, it will be terrible, mark my words!"

ALL ALLIED TROOPS MAY LEAVE RUSSIA

Move Would Let Kolchak and Bolsheviks Battle for Supremacy.

Withdrawal by the allies of all troops and other material support from Russia seemed imminent today.

Should allied aid be withdrawn now Russia would be left entirely to the anti-bolshevik forces, headed by Kolchak, whom the allies have supported, and the bolshevik regime of Lenin and Trotsky.

The belief that allied withdrawal from Russia is near was based principally on these two important developments in the Russian situation:

To Withdraw Yanks.

1. The statement by a high official that the approximately 10,000 American troops in eastern Siberia were sent there to aid the Czechoslovaks fighting the bolsheviks, and that when the Czechoslovaks have been evacuated from Siberia the American troops in all probability also will be withdrawn.

Arrangements for the complete withdrawal of these Czechoslovak forces have been made by the government of the Czechoslovak republic, according to advices from Prague.

Britain Can't Aid.

2. The declaration by Premier Lloyd George in the house of commons Monday that the British government was quite impossible for Great Britain to go on supporting indefinitely the anti-bolshevik forces in Russia.

It was made plain in official quarters today, however, that the American troops in Siberia will not be withdrawn until all American members of the international railway commission operating the Trans-Siberian railroad have been evacuated.

These Americans are expected to leave Russia in the event the Japanese troops, the only other allied forces in Siberia besides Americans, are expected to be withdrawn from Siberia upon the removal of the Americans.

GOVERNORS BET HAT ON RED CROSS SALE

NEW YORK, November 19.—Gov. Robertson of Oklahoma has challenged Govs. Hobby of Texas, Allen of Kansas and Brough of Arkansas to a four-cornered race for a new hat, according to Red Cross headquarters here.

The conditions are that the governor of the state first selling its share of Red Cross Christmas seals and having the largest proportionate sale when the campaign closes gets a new top piece from each of the others.

SIX NEW CARDINALS TO BE APPOINTED AT CONSISTORY

ROME, November 19.—The following new cardinals will be appointed at the coming consistory, it was officially announced today: Monsignor Sili, grand almoner; Monsignor Ragonessi, bonzo, nuncio to Vienna; Foreign cardinal to be appointed include: Archbishop Ronero, Sagossa; Archbishop Daibor, Gneisen and Fosen.

SOCIALISTS GAINING IN ITALIAN ELECTION

ROME, November 19.—Late returns in the national parliamentary election increases the socialist gains in the chamber of deputies. The complete results are not yet known.

In the central and northern constituencies the clerical vote almost balanced that of the socialists. The clericals will support the government against the socialists when the new chamber is convened, it was stated by leaders today.

TODAY

tomb might have been too much of a shock for the ghost that was "First in war, first in peace," etc.

Pressmen representing more than twenty cities in United States meet in St. Louis and plan to stop strikes and arrange for settlement of all disputes by arbitration. That is planning in the right direction.

The strike belongs to the stone age of industry, to a time when the man won that could hit hardest on the head of another.